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treated and of authorities quoted and the introduction of cases decided since the publication of the first edition, give the present volume a practical value considerably greater than that of its predecessor.

A TREATISE UPON THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT in the United Kingdom and the Dominions of the Crown and in the United States of America, containing a Full Appendix of all Acts of Parliament, International Conventions, Orders in Council, Treasury Minutes, and Acts of Congress now in Force. By E. J. MacGillivray. London: John Murray. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1902. pp. xxxvi, 403. 8vo.

This work covers, briefly but with sufficient thoroughness, the whole field indicated by the title, with the single exception that the chapter on Colonial Copyright does not attempt to deal with the local legislation of the colonies, but merely with "the rights of a work published in one part of the British Dominions to receive protection in any other part of the British Dominions." There is also a chapter on International Copyright. The appendix contains the text of the statutes now in force in the United Kingdom and the United States, and the international conventions into which the former country has entered.

Although the author believes that the branch of the law with which he is dealing is defective in form and substance, he refrains from discussing what changes ought to be made and confines himself to setting forth the statute law, stating concisely the principles of the most significant cases in which it has been interpreted, and indicating very briefly his own opinion on doubtful points. The law of England and of America is treated in separate parts of the book, — an arrangement which the author amply justifies by referring to the differences in the statutes of the two countries. A work constructed in any other way is perhaps likely to prove a treatise on the law of one country with partial and deceptive illustrations from the other. It is not so clear why, within each part, the statutory protection of authors is treated before their common law rights. Though the latter topic is of very subordinate importance and of no more ancient origin than the former, it may be doubted whether logically it should not be given priority in order of treatment. Owing to the perplexing diversities of the English statutes, they receive a much more extended and analytic discussion than is accorded the American law. The work, as a whole, is a clear and interesting treatment of a difficult subject and a useful guide in a very obscure department of the law.

H. L. B.

PROBATE LAW. By M. D. Chatterton. 2 vols. Lansing: Robert Smith Printing Co. 1901. pp. lxxvii, 1-460; v, 461-1117. 8vo.

Since the law and the procedure of the settlement of the estates of deceased persons are regulated largely by local statutes, it seems appropriate for an author to direct his attention primarily to the probate law of a particular state, provided he supplements and reinforces his exposition of the local law by frequent use of decisions rendered in other states. On the other hand, a general system of probate law has been developed, either entirely apart from statutes or merely by way of interpretation of statutory provisions, common to all jurisdictions. Consequently a general treatise used in conjunction with the statutes and the digests of any given state or edited with especial reference to the peculiar development of the law in that state, would perhaps satisfy all the needs of the profession.

The author of the present volumes, equipped for his work by eight years' experience as a probate judge in Michigan, has followed the former method, devoting himself to an exposition of the probate law of that state. Michigan has largely copied the probate laws of Massachusetts, and her statutes have in turn been the basis of subsequent legislation in Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, and Nebraska, and especially in Wisconsin. Constant references are therefore

made to decisions in these states, so that the work, though prepared principally for Michigan practitioners, may yet be of some service in these other jurisdictions. Frequently also, for completeness of treatment, cases in still other states are cited. The author has made much use of the leading text-books, but he might wisely have referred to the latest editions rather than, for example, to the tenth edition of Greenleaf or the ninth of Kent. The various topics treated are arranged in the order in which they become pertinent in the course of probate proceedings. An extensive table of cases and a minute index two hundred and fifty pages in length are included in the volumes.

Intended primarily for the use of active practitioners, the work confines itself to a statement of the law and deals but sparingly with its theory. By analysis of a vast number of decisions and by subsequent synthesis the author has produced a legal digest in literary form in which almost every sentence is supported by judicial authority. The reader may however occasionally feel that some propositions are sustained only by *dicta*. The Michigan bar will undoubtedly find the work convenient for ready reference, and it will thus accomplish its evident purpose.

THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN LAW OF THE SALE OF GOODS, in the form of Rules with Comments and Illustrations, containing also the English "Sale of Goods Act." Second edition. By Reuben M. Benjamin. Indianapolis and Kansas City: The Bowen-Merrill Company. 1901. pp. x, 401. 8vo.

This book — written by one whose name unfortunately is the same as that of another well-known writer on the same subject — is designed to state in a series of brief propositions, without criticism or suggestion, the law of Sales as it stands to-day. The usefulness of a work so planned must obviously depend not only on its accuracy and completeness, but also on its convenience for reference and its full citation of cases discussing the limits and qualifications of rules expressed in general terms. These latter requirements are well satisfied by following closely the order of the English Sale of Goods Act and by a careful and exhaustive grouping of decisions under the different clauses of each rule. The satisfactory index will be especially helpful to practitioners in making the contents of the book readily available.

The principal change made in the work by this second edition, apart from the insertion of recent cases, is the addition of a long chapter on "The Sale of Goods under the Statute of Frauds." The 17th section of the English Statute has been adopted in a majority of the states, and its importance is shown by the number of cases cited in the new chapter. Certain opportunities for further judicious enlargement, however, have been neglected. Mercantile Agents Acts are still disposed of in one sentence. The author's close adherence to his method of concise and rigid formulation even in branches where the law is confused or still developing is scarcely to be commended. It is somewhat misleading to have the law as to bills of lading stated with apparent certainty and completeness in a few inflexible rules.

MORPHINISM AND NARCOMANIAS FROM OTHER DRUGS, their Etiology, Treatment, and Medico-Legal Relations. By T. D. Crothers. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders & Company. 1902. pp. 351. 8vo.

By far the greatest part of this very readable work is devoted to a discussion of morphinism and opium-taking. The author's conclusion, reached as a result of long observation and experience, that these diseases are on the increase in consequence of the extreme nervous tension incident to modern life, is entitled to serious consideration by lawyers no less than by physicians. Dr. Crothers points out that the morphinist is always to a certain extent an irresponsible person. He maintains that the statement of a confirmed user of the drug is